The Pyongyang Times

No. 54 (424) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Elected as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK elected as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the great Leader of our Party and people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine worker-peasant State, and leads our revolution along the road of victory.

The election of the respected and beloved Leader as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an expression of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and infinite reverence and loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, who has led the Korean revolution along the road of victory and glory holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea for half a century since he took the road of the revolution in his early years, and has brought today's unbounded happiness to our people, and an expression of the unanimous aspiration and ardent desire of our people to march ahead singleheartedly under his leadership, entrusting their destiny wholly to him for ever.

When it was announced that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire deputies and observers rose to their feet with boundless emotion and joy and raised the stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

They firmly resolved to fight more staunchly for the reunification of the country and the final victory of our revolution and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the guidance of the Leader, who is the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea representing our worker-peasant State power, and wholeheartedly wished him a long life in good health.

First Session of Fifth Supreme People's Assembly Held in Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Our Party and People

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was splendidly held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, from December 25 to 28, honoured with the participation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people.

Placed on the platform of the assembly hall was a portrait of the great Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the portrait decorated underneath with fragrant flowers.

Seen in the background of the platform was a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, the lofty mountain of the revolution which is symbolic of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and the Government of the Republic—the traditions created by the Leader in the flames of the protracted heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—as well as an unfurled flag of the DPRK, a genuine state of workers and peasants founded and led by the Leader.

Present at the session were the recently-elected deputies of the SPA who represent the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

Attending as observers were functionaries of the Party organs and government bodies, cadres of the People's Army and working people's organizations, men of science, education, culture, art and the press and labour innovators.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang took the guest seats.

At 5 p.m. on December 25 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, appeared on the platform to the loud strains of welcome music.

All the attendants rose and warmly welcomed him with resounding, stormy cheers of "Long dive the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and with prolonged thunderous applause, offering the deepest thanks and highest honour to the fatherly Leader who has brought our people to enjoy such an infinitely happy life as today.

In a whirlpool of joy and emotion, the women deputies presented the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a basket of flowers in token of the intense loyalty of our people to him and all their best wishes for him.

The platform was taken also by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin, So Chol, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Chong Jun Taek, Kim Man Gum, Li Gun Mo, Li Jong Ok, Choe Jae U, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Nam Il and Hong Won Gil.

Comrade Kim Song Ae mounted the platform.

Other platform party members were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the SPA and Chairman of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the SPA and Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party; and Members of the Cabinet.

At the session, Deputy Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the SPA, made an opening address.

He said that in the period following the election to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly the Government of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed immortal feats to be recorded in golden letters in the 5,000-year-long history of our country.

He went on:

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Since the first days of its appearance the Government of the Republic has brilliantly fulfilled all revolutionary tasks proposed by the Party in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, while, at the same time, steadily strengthening the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

All the victories and achievements registered by our people under the banner of the Republic are a shining fruition of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership and are a proud success of our worker-peasant government led by him, the speaker noted, and declared:

Utterly unthinkable apart from the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership are the present and future of our immeasurably happy people and of our ever prosperous country.

That is why all of our people are today aglow with the feelings of boundless adoration of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who accomplished the cause of national liberation through the long-drawn-out anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the first Marxist-Leninist Party in our country, and established the worker-peasant government led by the working class and who has all along led our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and at the same time, they are filled with the determination to remain loyal to the Leader generation after generation, with the infinite pride and honour of living and struggling under his leadership.

Attending this session were 531 of the newly-elected 541 deputies of the SPA, the speaker said, and pointed out:

The seven SPA deputies in Japan including Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, have failed to take part in the session due to the obstruction by the Japanese militarists.

In conclusion Deputy Choi Yong Kun expressed his conviction that the session will successfully discuss and decide upon all the items on the agenda.

The opening address was followed by the playing of the Patriotic Song.

The session elected Deputy Hwang Jang Yop Chairman of the SPA and Deputies Hong Gi Mun and Ho Jong Suk its Vice-Chairmen.

The session elected the 7-member Credentials Committee of the SPA chaired by Deputy Kim Dong Gyu.

The session adopted the following agenda items which Deputy Kang Ryang Uk proposed, autho-

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Resolution of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

On Socialist Constitution of DPRK

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK discussed the draft Socialist Constitution of the DPRK submitted by the Commission for the Drafting of the Socialist Constitution which worked it out under the personal guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historical speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" at the session concerning the discussion of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK.

In his speech the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung profoundly analyzed and summed up in a scientific and theoretical way the shining achievements and rich experience gained by our people in the past period in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the banner of the immortal *Juche* idea, expounded the superiority of the socialist system of our country in an all-round way and clarified the essence, characteristics and main content of the Socialist Constitution to be adopted newly and put forth programmatic tasks for strengthening and developing our socialist system.

The speech of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a consummation of the scientific ideas and theories and pre-eminent strategy and tactics of the socialist revolution and socialist construction; it is a great programmatic guiding compass brightly indicating the road of our revolution and a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which our people should firmly hold in strengthening and developing the socialist system and accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK personally worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people, fully reflects the shining successes made by our people in the past period in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and correctly lays down the principles governing the political, economic and cultural fields, the basic rights and duties of citizens, the composition and functions of the State organs and principles of their activity in socialist society.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK is a most revolutionary Constitution whose mission it is to defend by law the advanced socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat established in the northern half of the Republic and to serve to achieve the complete victory of socialism; it is a most democratic Constitution fully reflecting the will and demands of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals of our country and firmly defending the interests of the working people.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK is a Constitution in which the great revolutionary idea, the immortal *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is embodied in an all-round way; it will shine long in the history of our country.

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopts the draft Socialist Constitution of the DPRK in its original form, worked out by the Commission for the Drafting of the Socialist Constitution under the personal guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and decides to carry it into effect from today.

December 27, 1972

The platform of the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people

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rized by the Presidium of the SPA:

1. **On the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**
2. **On the election of the central state organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

The session proceeded to the discussion of the first agenda item.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, made a historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country."

At the moment the Leader concluded his speech, all the attendants rose to their feet and raised the stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah) expressing their reverence for him.

At the session Deputy Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, read out the draft Socialist Constitution of the DPRK.

The first agenda item was discussed at the second- and third-day sittings.

Many deputies took the floor.

The speakers said in unison that the historic speech made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the session, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," constitutes an excellent communist statement which has made an immortal contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism as it deeply analyzed and reviewed full scale the great victory and achievement recorded by our Party and people under the banner of *Juche* idea and as it made a scientific elucidation of the superiority of our socialist system and the basic characteristics and contents of our Socialist Constitution as well as of the future course of the development of our revolution, and all of them gave full support to the Leader's speech and the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK drafted under his personal guidance.

The speakers were unanimous in stressing that the Leader's programmatic speech serves as a militant programme which carried out an epical representation of the complete victory of socialism in our country and that it rouses our Party and people energetically to the great struggle and exploit.

They pointed out that the draft Socialist Constitution is a constitution which legally consolidates the great victory of our Party and people, that it is a record of proud success that demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system as well as the solidity of our proletarian dictatorship and that it is a great gain which will be renowned for ever together with the name of the Leader.

The speakers manifested their determination to carry the Socialist Constitution thoroughly into effect in all domains of society, upholding the *Juche*-motivated struggle programme suggested in the Leader's speech, so as to live up with loyalty to his great expectation and deep trust.

On the second-day sitting the session heard the report of Deputy Kim Dong Gyu, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, and unanimously adopted a decision to recognize the eligibility for all deputies elected from 541 constituencies.

At the third-day sitting the SPA decision on approval for the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK was adopted with unanimity.

At the last day sitting held on the 28th the election of the DPRK central state organs, the second agenda item, took place as provided for in the newly-adopted Socialist Constitution.

The President of the DPRK was elected first of all.

Deputy Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC, made a speech in this connection.

Entrusted by the WPK CC he **cordially proposed as President of the DPRK Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people's respected and beloved Leader, who is unreservedly trusted and boundlessly revered by all the Korean people because of his immortal achievements made for the country and people through his one-half century of glorious revolutionary struggle, because of his profound and original ideological-theoretical activities giving scientific answers to all fundamental problems of the revolutionary struggle of our time, because of his distinguished leadership always winning victory for our revolution in any difficulty and his noble personality in tak-**

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The attendants of the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

Vice-Presidents of DPRK and Secretary and Members of Central People's Committee Elected

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee as follows:

Vice-Presidents of the DPRK:

Comrade CHOI YONG KUN, Comrade KANG RYANG UK

Secretary of the DPRK Central People's Committee:

Comrade RIM CHUN CHU

Members of the DPRK Central People's Committee:

Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

Comrade CHOI YONG KUN, Comrade KANG RYANG UK, Comrade KIM IL, Comrade PAK SUNG CHUL, Comrade CHOE HYON, Comrade O JIN U, Comrade KIM DONG GYU, Comrade KIM YONG JU, Comrade KIM JUNG RIN, Comrade HYON MU GWANG, Comrade YANG HYONG SOP, Comrade CHONG JUN TAEK, Comrade KIM MAN GUM, Comrade LI GUN MO, Comrade CHOE JAE U, Comrade LI JONG OK, Comrade RIM CHUN CHU, Comrade YON HYONG MUK, Comrade O TAE BONG, Comrade NAM IL, Comrade HONG WON GIL, Comrade RYU JANG SIK, Comrade HO DAM, Comrade KIM BYONG HA

Premier of DPRK Administration Council Elected

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected **Comrade KIM IL** Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Members of DPRK Administration Council Appointed

The first meeting of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed the members of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic Korea.

Vice-Premiers of the DPRK Administration Council:

Comrade PAK SUNG CHUL, Comrade CHONG JUN TAEK, Comrade KIM MAN GUM, Comrade CHOE JAE U, Comrade NAM IL, Comrade HONG WON GIL

Comrade CHOE JAE U, Chairman of the State Planning Commission

Comrade CHOE HYON, Minister of the People's Armed Forces

Comrade HO DAM, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Comrade KIM BYONG HA, Minister of Public Security

Comrade LI JONG OK, Chairman of the Heavy Industry Commission

Comrade HONG WON GIL, Chairman of the Machine Industry Commission

Comrade HAN SONG RYONG, Minister of Ship Machine-building Industry

Comrade KIM HWAN, Minister of Chemical Industry

Comrade NAM IL, Chairman of the Light Industry Commission

Comrade KIM MAN GUM, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission

Comrade HYON MU GWANG, Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission

Comrade KIM YUN SANG, Minister of Fisheries

Comrade MUN BYONG IL, Minister of Building-materials Industry

Comrade PAK SUNG CHUL, Chairman of the Commission of Service for the People

Comrade KIM SOK GI, Minister of Education

Comrade LI CHANG SON, Minister of Culture and Art

Comrade KIM GYONG RYON, Minister of Finance

Comrade KYE UNG TAE, Minister of Foreign Trade

Comrade KONG JIN TAE, Minister of External Economic Affairs

Comrade PAK IM TAE, Minister of Construction

Comrade CHONG DU HWAN, Minister of Labour Administration

Comrade Li Rak Bin, Minister of Public Health

Vice-Chairmen of National Defence Commission of CPC of DPRK Elected

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vice-Chairmen of National Defence Commission of the CPC of the DPRK:

Comrade CHOE HYON, Comrade O JIN U, Comrade O BAEK RYONG

Members of SPA Standing Committee Elected

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected the members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly are the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, as provided for in the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Members of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly:

Comrade SO CHOL, Comrade Han IK SU, Comrade CHON CHANG CHOL, Comrade PAK SHIN DOK, Comrade KIM YONG NAM, Comrade CHONG JUN GI, Comrade RYOM TAE JUN, Comrade KIM SONG AE, Comrade KIM I HUN, Comrade LI YONG BOK, Comrade YUN GI BOK, Comrade LI DU CHAN, Comrade KANG SONG SAN, Comrade O HYON JU, Comrade CHON SE BONG, Comrade Li MYON SANG

The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly elected **Comrade CHON CHANG CHOL** Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

President of DPRK Central Court Elected

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected **Comrade PANG HAK SE** President of the Central Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Procurator General of DPRK Central Procurator's Office Appointed

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed **Comrade CHONG DONG CHOL** Procurator General of the Central Procurator's Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

LET US FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF OUR COUNTRY

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(All rise. Comrade Kim Il Sung appears on the rostrum amid thunderous applause, rousing cheers and shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shaking the hall.)

Comrade Deputies,

The election to the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held successfully at a time when all of our people were making a new great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the decision of the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the whole nation was seething with a burning aspiration for independent peaceful reunification. **(Loud applause.)**

All our citizens, with a great pride and sense of honour as citizens of the DPRK, actively participated in the election and expressed their unreserved support for and profound trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** This election strengthened our revolutionary power still more, consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic. **(Thunderous applause.)**

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, I would like to express warm thanks to the entire people for their unreserved support for and deep trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic manifested in the recent election. **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)**

Comrades, twenty-four years have elapsed since the Korean people embarked on the creation of a new society and a new life under the banner of the Republic, with a genuine people's Constitution, the first of its kind in their history. In this period our people, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and building of socialism. **(Thunderous applause.)** During these years there has really been a great transformation in this country and epoch-making changes have taken place in the political, economic and cultural aspects of our people's life. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Our realities today urgently demand the establishment of a new Socialist Constitution legally to consolidate the great achievements of our people in the socialist revolution and building of socialism and lay down principles for the political, economic and cultural spheres of socialist society. Therefore, we formed the Commission for the Drafting of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK to prepare a draft Socialist Constitution. The draft Socialist Constitution of the DPRK was discussed at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and considered at the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland before it was submitted to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The adoption of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK at the current session of the Supreme People's Assembly will be a great historic event in our people's revolutionary struggle and work of construction. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

1. The Struggle of the Government of the Republic for the Socialist Revolution and Building of Socialism

Comrades,

The socialist revolution is the most deep-going social transformation in the history of mankind to abolish exploitation of man by man once and for all and open up a new path of social progress.

If the working class and the Marxist-Leninist Party that fight to liberate the masses of the people from exploitation and oppression and guarantee them a happy life are to fulfil their historical mission, they must lead the people to carry out the socialist revolution. Only when the people who have extricated themselves from the colonial enslavement of imperialism take the road to socialism, can they be completely liberated from class exploitation and national oppression, and enjoy a free and happy life and achieve their country's sovereignty and independence and national prosperity.

In our country the socialist revolution started after the carrying out of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half following liberation. It is the legitimate process of revolutionary development that the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution led by the working class goes over to the socialist revolution.

After the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution had been carried out, our country had the socialist economic sector consisting mainly of the state-run economy, as well as the small-commodity economy sector consisting of the individual peasant economy in the countryside and the urban handicraft economy and the capitalist economic sector of capitalist trade and manufacture in towns and the rich peasant economy in the rural areas.

As long as the capitalist and small-commodity economy sectors are left intact, it is impossible to thoroughly eradicate the sources of exploitation and poverty and completely free the productive forces of society from the shackles of the old production relations and speedily develop the nation's economy as a whole in a planned way. Therefore, in order to completely free our people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression and rapidly develop the country's productive forces, we had to carry out the socialist revolution upon the completion of the democratic revolution.

Furthermore, we had to do this in order to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance on a new socialist foundation, wipe out the footholds of reactionaries and the hotbed breeding old ideas and reinforce the political basis of the revolution.

Our people thus entered the period of transition to socialism immediately following the democratic revolution. However, in the days of peaceful construction our socialist revolution was only started partially; it was still in the preparatory stage. Because of the war forced on us by the U.S. imperialists the socialist transformation in the northern half had to be interrupted temporarily and our socialist revolution started virtually after the war.

The postwar socio-economic conditions in the northern half of the Republic urgently demanded the full-scale acceleration of the socialist revolution.

The war harshly damaged the material and technological foundations of agriculture and impoverished not only the poor peasants but also middle and rich peasants to the extreme. After the war our countryside was very short of draught animals, farm implements and manpower, and a shortage of food and clothing was also acute. Since agriculture was so severely damaged, the further maintenance of the individual peasant economy would have made it impossible to speedily restore the productive forces of agriculture and solve the food problem that became very serious after the war. Unless the ruined productive forces of agriculture were rapidly restored and the food problem solved promptly, there was the danger that the development of industry and the national economy in general would be retarded and there would arise a serious disparity between industry, which was being rebuilt and developed quickly in a planned way, and agriculture, which was being rehabilitated slowly. In addition, if the small peasant economy had been left intact, we would not have been able to rapidly improve the living conditions of our impoverished peasants and, particularly, to solve the problem of poor peasants whose number increased during the war. In a word, the limitations of the individual peasant economy in our country manifested themselves most strikingly in the postwar years and we could not allow them to exist any longer. The only way to overcome these limitations after the war was the cooperativization of agriculture. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The war also greatly impoverished individual trade and manufacture in towns. The capitalist traders and manufacturers suffered such a heavy damage that they were reduced to narrow circumstances just as the handicratsmen and small merchants. After the war the entrepreneurs and merchants were unable to restore their damaged economy or live on by themselves. The only way out for these impoverished entrepreneurs and merchants was to work collectively, pooling their efforts and funds with the assistance of the State, that is, to take the socialist path. It was not only the demand of our revolution but also an objective necessity emanating from the conditions of the capitalist traders and manufacturers to encourage them to follow the road to socialism after the war.

We had to step up the socialist revolution full scale after the war also in order to strengthen the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic. Only by continuing to accelerate the revolution in the north was it possible to turn it into a strong base guaranteeing national reunification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution. Therefore, the continued and vigorous acceleration of the revolution in the northern half was not only the demand of the revolutionary development in the north itself but also the fundamental demand of the advancement of the Korean revolution as a whole.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation created in our country after the war, our Party considered the postwar period the most appropriate stage for the socialist revolution, and in its April 1955 Theses, set forth the policy to step up the socialist revolution on a full scale. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

What is most important in transforming the old production relations in town and country and establishing the unchallenged sway of the socialist production relations is the cooperativization of the individual peasant economy.

In the light of the specific postwar situation in our country our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced a policy to transform the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reform of agriculture, and powerfully carried out the agricultural cooperative movement. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Since the socialist transformation of agriculture was urgently demanded by the revolution after the war, we could not postpone agricultural cooperativization simply because the economy had been damaged and our technological development was still at a low level. The decisive condition for agricultural cooperativization lies not in whether agriculture is equipped with modern technology but in whether this cooperativization is a vital demand of the peasants themselves, whether the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out. **(Thunderous applause.)** As Marxism-Leninism teaches us, even a collective economy that merely pooled the peasants' land and farm implements could achieve an improvement in the economy that would be impossible in the individual small peasant economy, and could multiply the productivity of labour. Thus, our Party waged a struggle to transform economic forms first to meet the urgent demands of social development, instead of waiting until industrialization was carried out. **(Thunderous applause.)** As a result, we could rapidly restore and develop the productive forces of agriculture severely destroyed by the war and dynamically push ahead with the technical revolution in the countryside in keeping with industrial development. **(Loud applause.)**

In guiding the agricultural cooperative movement, our Party and the Government of the Republic strictly observed the voluntary principle.

Our Party categorically rejected the coercive method in this movement and adopted a number of correct policies to induce the peasants to join the cooperative economy voluntarily. **(Loud applause.)**

Object lessons in the cooperative movement are the most ideal way of persuading the peasants engaged in centuries-old individual farming to join cooperative farming voluntarily. We intensified the ideological education of the peasants, and at the same time, set an experimental stage and strove to show them the advantages of the cooperative economy by practical example.

In consideration of the fact that the land remained the private ownership of the peasants and their property status and their ideological awareness varied, we laid down three forms of agricultural cooperative economy and led the peasants to choose any form according to their will. In pooling the peasants' means of production, we saw to it that according to their desire, draught animals and farm implements were pooled or were left under private ownership for a certain period while being used jointly, and when they were pooled, due compensation was made without fail. These measures taken by our Party helped the peasants of different strata to readily accept the policy of cooperativization and made it possible to prevent different deviations which might have appeared in the course of the cooperative movement. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In drawing the peasants of various strata into the cooperative farming according to the voluntary principle, our Party followed the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants, and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants. **(Applause.)**

Our Party first organized a few agricultural cooperatives in each county on an experimental basis with the poor peasants and the core elements of the countryside who had most actively supported the agricultural cooperativization and consolidated them and, on this basis, developed the cooperative movement. And it brought the poor peasants to play the leading role at all agricultural cooperatives. It also made sure that cooperatives were not organized exclusively with well-to-do peasants and that the rich peasants were not allowed to influence the work of the agricultural cooperatives. At the same time, it strictly guarded against the tendency to force the middle peasants into the cooperative economy or infringe upon their interests to weaken the alliance with them, and demonstrated the superiority of the cooperative economy to the middle peasants through the competition between individual and cooperative farmings. As for the rich peasants, we did not expropriate and eliminate them but brought them to join cooperatives voluntarily, restricting their exploitative aspect.

Throughout the period of the agricultural cooperative movement our Party and the Government of the Republic persistently carried out the organizational and political work among the peasants, and, relying on socialist industry, gave enormous material and technical assistance in diverse forms to agricultural cooperatives and helped them in terms of manpower. Such guidance and assistance played the decisive role in both shoring up the weak agricultural cooperatives organized with poor peasants in the incipient stage to show their advantages over the individual economy and consolidating the cooperative economic system politically and economically. **(Loud applause.)**

Thanks to all these intelligent and creative policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our agricultural cooperative movement proceeded quite smoothly and came to victorious completion only in four to five years. **(Thunderous applause.)**

To establish an undivided sway of socialist production relations in town and country, it is required to carry out the socialist reorganization of individual trade and manufacture as well as agricultural cooperativization.

In the early days of the transition period, our Party began the cooperativization of handicraft on an experimental basis, and in the postwar period, energetically pushed it forward, carrying it out successfully in a brief time. **(Loud applause.)**

In the socialist reorganization of individual trade and manufacture, our Party and the Government of the Republic devoted special attention to the transformation of capitalist trade and manufacture. Taking into account the characteristic features of capitalist trade and manufacture in our country, our Party adopted the line of remoulding the capitalist traders and manufacturers along socialist lines, instead of expropriating them.

The national capitalists in colonial, semi-feudal society, though inconsistent, have some revolutionary spirit and are keenly interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. In the light of such characteristics of these capitalists, we drew them over to the side of the revolution and, together with them, carried out the national-liberation struggle and the democratic revolution. From the first, it was our policy in regard to the national capitalists not only to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution together with them, but also to take them along to socialist, communist society. **(Loud applause.)** Therefore, we could not expropriate entrepreneurs and traders in the stage of socialist revolution just because the capitalist traders and manufacturers were the targets of the revolution. Moreover, we had no need to expropriate them because capitalist trade and manufacture were totally destroyed in the war and the entrepreneurs and traders supported the Party's line of socialist revolution. And they had nothing we could expropriate either.

Hence, our Party adopted the line of transforming capitalist trade and manufacture along socialist lines and saw to it that capitalist traders and manufacturers were drawn into diverse forms of cooperative economy in strict observance of the voluntary principle as all necessary conditions were ripe after the war. **(Loud applause.)**

We first strengthened producers' cooperatives formed of handicraftsmen and then gradually drew entrepreneurs into the cooperative economy; we organized marketing cooperatives or production-and-marketing cooperatives with individual traders and progressively increased the proportion of production in those cooperatives so as to reorganize them into cooperatives entirely engaged in production. Under the Party's wise guidance, our socialist transformation of capitalist trade and manufacture progressed at a very high rate and was completed in 1958 almost simultaneously with agricultural cooperativization. **(Loud applause.)**

With the successful accomplishment of the historic task of the socialist transformation of the old production relations in town and country, an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established in the northern half of our country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** The victory of the socialist system in the north opened up a highway for the further promotion of socialist construction and the radical improvement of the people's material and cultural welfare. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrades, our Party and the Government of the Republic forcefully pushed forward the struggle for socialist construction relying on the triumphant socialist system.

In socialist construction our Party held fast to the principle of energetically carrying on both the work of laying the material and technological foundations for socialism and the work of educating and remoulding people on communist lines, that is, the struggles to seize the material and ideological fortresses for the building of communism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Socialist economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks facing the Party and State of the working class. Only when socialist economic construction is carried out successfully is it possible to attain the high level of development of the productive forces commensurate with socialist society and systematically improve the people's material and cultural standards and firmly secure the political independence and sovereignty of the country.

Our people's struggle for socialist economic construction went through the three stages—the stage of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the stage of laying the basis of industrialization and the stage of completing industrialization. At every stage of socialist economic construction our Party and the Government of the Republic set forth correct line and policy which suited our specific conditions and organized and mobilized all Party members and working people to a powerful struggle for their implementation. **(Loud applause.)**

Over the whole period of socialist economic construction our Party has consistently adhered to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture. **(Thunderous applause.)**

This basic line is a correct line built on the coherent analysis of the requirements of the law of our postwar economic development and actual possibilities. **(Thunderous applause.)** It is also a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in conformity with our specific conditions; it is a correct line which renders it possible to guarantee the balances between the different branches of the national economy and attain a high rate of production growth. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Along that line our Party and the Government of the Republic gave priority to the creation of heavy industry with engineering industry as its core.

Our Party's line in the building of heavy industry was to create our own solid bases of heavy industry which would be able to produce at home most of the raw materials, fuel, power, machines and equipment needed for the development of the

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national economy by relying on the abundant natural resources and the source of raw materials in our country. In order to build firm bases of heavy industry we rebuilt and expanded the existing factories in this field and, at the same time, built new industrial branches and a number of factories and other enterprises. In building heavy industry, we ensured that this industry was built not for its own sake, but for the sake of more effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standards. This policy of our Party has enabled us to build a powerful heavy industry of our own with rather small funds, thereby rapidly developing light industry and agriculture. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Today ours has grown into a powerful heavy industry with all its key branches, and its strength has increased considerably. **(Loud applause.)** In particular, our engineering industry has made rapid progress. It has reached such a level as to produce different kinds of large and precision machines and the complete sets of equipment for modern factories. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have directed much efforts to the growth of light industry, as well.

In this regard, our Party maintained the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries. Our Party and the Government of the Republic saw to it that large modern factories of nationally-controlled light industry were established, and at the same time, many local-industry factories were set up by extensively using local reserves and that the technological reconstruction of local industry was actively pushed forward.

The policy of simultaneous development of the central and local industries has helped to increase rapidly the production of consumer goods with no major capital investment from the State, and to guarantee a high rate of development of the national economy as a whole by concentrating the State funds on heavy and nationally-controlled light industries. The growth of local industry has also made it possible to purchase and process in season the farm and side-line products of the peasants, bolstering up their living standards rapidly and improving the supply of consumer goods for the urban dwellers as well.

As a result of the successful implementation of our Party's policy in the development of light industry, large, modern factories of nationally-run light industry and thousands of local factories have now come into being, and their technological equipment has been improved to a marked extent. Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of various consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demand. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The rational distribution of the productive forces is of great importance for a further development of the national economy as a whole and for successfully carrying out the long-term programme of socialist and communist construction.

In distributing the country's productive forces our Party and the Government of the Republic followed the principle of bringing factories and other enterprises closer to the sources of raw materials and the consumer areas, of guaranteeing the balanced development of the different branches of the national economy and all the regions of the country, and rapidly narrowing down the difference between town and country. In rebuilding the national economy after the war, we, in accordance with this principle, dispersed new factories and enterprises in different areas, while rebuilding many factories and enterprises where they had been, in order to guarantee the speed of rehabilitation and save the funds. As a result, new industrial towns came into being all over the country, the integrated bases for industrial production were built in local areas and the defects and irrationalities in the distribution of industries were completely eliminated. **(Loud applause.)**

The rational industrial distribution enabled us to effectively use our national resources and manpower to speed up the socialist economic construction and proportionately develop all the areas of the country. It also helped to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance by strengthening the political, economic and cultural ties between the working class and the peasantry, to eliminate the backwardness of the countryside and drastically diminish distinctions between town and country and class difference between the workers and peasants, by increasing the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns for the countryside. **(Loud applause.)** Moreover, it prevented the excessive concentration of factories and population in a few cities as well as environmental pollution, which poses a great social problem in capitalist countries nowadays. **(Applause.)**

One of the cardinal tasks in the socialist economic construction is that of rapidly developing agriculture. Our Party and the Government of the Republic strove to consolidate the material and technological foundations of agriculture and increase its production while cooperativizing the individual peasant economy. In particular, we gave top priority to the ideological revolution in the countryside, in accord with our Party's programme of socialist rural construction, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," and, at the same time, vigorously carried on the technical and cultural revolutions.

Irrigation was a primary task in the technical revolution in our countryside. In the years that followed the armistice the Government of the Republic carried on many irrigation projects in step with the agricultural cooperative movement and, with the completion of cooperativization, pushed ahead with the irrigation programme in a nation-wide movement. In our country the irrigation of paddyfields has now been completed and many non-paddyfields have been irrigated, and the drainage projects have been completed in our major rice-producing areas. Thus our peasants' centuries-old desire to do farming free from drought and flood has come true. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic made sure that many medium and small power stations were built side by side with large ones and thus carried out successfully the task of rural electrification. Every *ri* in this country now has electricity and every farm house has electric lights. In the countryside, electricity is used extensively not only for the cultural, home lives of the peasants but also as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production.

The Government of the Republic has also devoted much efforts to mechanization and the use of chemicals in agriculture. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have guaranteed that tractors, trucks and different kinds of efficient farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were produced in large quantities for the countryside. As a result, the level of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture has risen greatly and our peasants are gradually being freed from hard and backbreaking work.

Agricultural production has rapidly increased with the progress of the rural technical revolution. Our countryside where poverty and ignorance prevailed before, has now become a rich modern socialist countryside. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Training our cadres was a matter of vital importance in this country which was once a backward colony. Right after liberation, our nation had very few cadres, and this was a big snag in running the State and building our economy and culture. Therefore, our Party and the Government of the Republic devoted much efforts to training our own cadres and, in particular, actively endeavoured to train a large army of technicians capable of carrying out socialist construction which was proceeding full scale after the war. We developed the regular system of higher learning along with various plans offering higher education for those who were on the job, and firmly established comprehensive cadre-training bases in local areas. Consequently, our country now has a large contingent of some 500,000 technicians and specialists. They are excellently managing State and economic organizations and cultural institutions, and modern factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our people's struggle for the socialist revolution and building of socialism was carried on under the very difficult conditions of the enemy's ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres. In order to defend the country and the people and safeguard the gains of the revolution against the enemy's aggression, our Party and the Government of the Republic paid great attention to increasing our defence capabilities in the whole course of the revolution and construction work. In particular, we advanced a new line of simultaneously carrying on economic and defence construction in the light of the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, and reorganized the whole work of socialist construction in a revolutionary way and directed greater efforts to defence building. In order to perfect our national defence we diverted a large amount of manpower and material resources to it, even though this proved detrimental to economic construction to a certain degree, and vigorously organized and mobilized the entire people for the implementation of the Party's military line. As a result, our People's Army has now grown up to be an invincible revolutionary armed force; all our people have been armed and the whole country has been fortified. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** We can confidently say that we have the defence power strong enough to repulse the invasion of any and all enemies, defend our country and people and safeguard the revolutionary gains. **(Loud applause.)**

Educating and transforming people along communist lines is one of the most important tasks of socialist and communist construction.

Man is the master of nature and society and the main factor that decides everything. The masses of the people are masters of socialist society, and it is also they who are able to promote the revolution and construction work. Therefore, if we are to build socialism and communism, we must not only lay the country's firm material and technological foundations but also educate and remould people, masters of society, along communist lines and bring their creative wisdom and revolutionary enthusiasm into full play.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced a correct line and policy to educate and remould the people at every stage of the revolution and construction, and worked hard to implement them. **(Thunderous applause.)** In the period of socialist revolution we strove to turn all members of society into socialist working people through the close combination of the transformation of economic forms with the remoulding of people. After the triumph of the socialist system, we vigorously pushed forward the work of reeducating the people along communist lines, on the basis of the line of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

In educating and remoulding people, our Party and the Government of the Republic have always adhered to the principle of raising the ideological preparedness, the sense of organization and cultural standard of the working class and of educating and remoulding the peasants and intellectuals after the model of the working class.

We increased the class awareness of the workers, first of all by strengthening political and ideological work among them, constantly tempered them in actual production and waged an energetic struggle for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the ranks of the working class. This greatly increased the vanguard role of the working class in the revolution and construction and strengthened their revolutionary influence on the working people. **(Loud applause.)** Our working class has now become the most advanced and revolutionary class who, instead of working for a few pennies, work with all devotion for the prosperity and progress of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. They are admirably discharging their duties as the leading class of the Korean revolution. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic also paid great attention to educating and remoulding the peasantry, one of the main forces of the revolution. By intensifying the working class guidance and assistance to the countryside we have accelerated the technical and cultural revolutions there and, on the other hand, energetically pushed forward the ideological revolution. As a result, the peasants' level of ideological consciousness has risen markedly and they have formed a revolutionary and communist way of life. **(Loud applause.)** As reliable builders of socialism our peasants are today faithfully working for society and the collective, and are striving to supply more food to the workers and all other working people and turn out enough raw materials for light industry. **(Loud applause.)**

The working class that has assumed power should solidly build up the ranks of intellectuals. This is essential for the rapid development of science and technology, literature and art and for the successful building of socialism and communism. In the whole course of the revolution and construction, our Party and the Government of the Republic have perseveringly carried on the education of intellectuals and, in particular, directed great efforts to the education and remoulding of old intellectuals. With the implementation of the Party's policy on the education and remoulding of our intellectuals, they have been transformed into socialist working intellectuals and are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the Party. **(Loud applause.)** Our intellectuals are working not for fame or glory, but for the Party and the revolution and the country and the people with all their knowledge and talents, and are fighting vigorously side by side with the workers and peasants in the same revolutionary ranks to consolidate and develop our socialist system. **(Loud applause.)**

The education and remoulding of the working people is a work to liquidate all the outworn ideas remaining in their minds and their old habits and arm them with the revolutionary idea of the working class, communist ideology. Our Party and the Government of the Republic, therefore, have conducted the work of educating and remoulding people by means of explanation and persuasion with the main emphasis on ideological education. We intensified the education of the working people in Party policy and, at the same time, patiently carried on the communist education with the class education as its main content, so that all the working people have been armed closely with the advanced revolutionary ideas of the working class, communist ideology.

Strengthening revolutionary organizational life is one of the important ways to educate and remould people along communist lines. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have paid serious attention to encouraging all the working people to take an active part in organizational life, voluntarily observe organizational discipline and conduct their life under the guidance and supervision of the organization. In particular, we have carried on the ideological struggle by the method of criticism and given revolutionary tempering to the working people through the ideological struggle.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic closely combined the practical activities with the work of educating and remoulding people through the Chollima workteam movement, and guaranteed that this work became the work of the masses themselves.

With the successful progress of the education and remoulding of the working people in a communist way, a great change has taken place in the political and ideological life of our people and our revolutionary ranks have been strengthened and developed into an invincible force. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Under our Party's wise guidance the Government of the Republic has achieved really great successes in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction in the past years. **(Thunderous applause.)** It has established the most advanced socialist system in this land where exploitation and oppression prevailed before, and converted our backward colonial agrarian country in a very short time into a socialist power with its solid independent national economy and enormous defence capacities. **(Thunderous applause.)** It has brought about a brilliant efflorescence and development of science and culture and achieved great success also in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We have won great victories in the soicalist revolution and building of socialism and risen to an eminence which lies on our way to socialism and communism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

2. The Superiority of Our Socialist System

Comrades,

The remarkable successes achieved in all spheres of politics, economy and culture since the triumph of our socialist revolution are graphic evidence of the superiority and indestructible vitality of our socialist system.

Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The working masses transform nature and society and create history. The creative labour and struggle of the working masses produce all the material riches of society and bring about social renovation and progress. That is why the working masses should become masters of society and enjoy all the material wealth.

Not in every society, however, the working masses are the masters of the community. The people's social status is determined by whether or not they hold the State power and means of production in their hands. Only those who have them can be the masters of society.

In an exploiter society, the toiling masses are not the masters of society but victims of exploitation and oppression, suffering from all sorts of humiliations and insults to their person, because they have no State power and no means of production. In capitalist society where money is everything, even the dignity of a man is weighed by the amount of money he has; the poor people are treated like goods.

Only in socialist society can the working masses enjoy an independent and creative life as real masters of society. Today all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people; all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare. **(Loud applause.)** In our society the working masses are most valued and their personality and rights are most respected. Especially in this country the rising generation who represent the future of society are more treasured than anyone else; all attention is directed to bringing them up to be happy, free from the social evils inherent in exploiter society. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The fact that the working masses in socialist society are the masters of society and that their personality and rights are respected to the utmost is explained precisely by their being masters of State power and means of production. This is the basis of all the advantages and indestructible vitality of the socialist system. **(Loud applause.)**

Our socialist system is a genuinely democratic system that practically guarantees the political rights and liberties of the workers, peasants and the rest of the working people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Regardless of their sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation, all our working people have the right to elect and to be elected and are guaranteed all rights to and freedom of social and political activities such as speech, press, assembly and demonstration. The workers, peasants and other working people, who were formerly held in bondage without any rights, now directly participate in the State administration and politics as masters of State power and enjoy free social and political activities as members of political parties and social organizations. Our working people today enjoy a dignified and fruitful life with genuine political rights and liberties under the socialist system. **(Loud applause.)**

In contrast, in capitalist society where State power is in the hands of the small minority of exploiting classes, the working masses have no political rights or freedom at all. The working people do not even have the most elementary right and freedom to express their political views, to say nothing of the right to partake of State power; they only have the obligation to obey the exploiting classes. The so-called liberties and rights loudly advertised by capitalists are confined exclusively to the rulers and exploiting classes to oppress and exploit the masses of the people; the "democracy" they advocate is nothing but a camouflage to cover up the bourgeois dictatorship.

The superiority of our socialist system also lies in the fact that the State takes the full responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Providing an equally abundant life for the people and systematically improving their material and cultural standards is one of the intrinsic characteristics of the socialist system. In socialist society the State serves the interests of the people and is liable to guarantee material and cultural well-being for the working people, whereas the State in exploiter society serves as a tool of oppression and exploitation against the workers and peasants.

Today everyone at working age in this country is provided with a job by the State, according to his ability and aptitude, and gets distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done. The working people also benefit from labour protection, eight-hour workday, paid leave, accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria, which provide them with conditions for safe work and rest. In particular, the working mothers enjoy tremendous benefits from the State. Besides providing jobs for all who can work, our State assumes the responsibility even for the lives of those who cannot work because of old age, injuries on the job or ill health, and of the supportless old people and children. Therefore, our country has no one who roams about hunting for a job or goes around begging; all our people, young and old, are leading a happy life under the care of the State and society. **(Loud applause.)**

All our working people are provided with adequate food, clothing and housing conditions by the State. **(Loud applause.)** Everyone in this land is given the right to be fed the moment he is born; all the children and students, from the children in nurseries and kindergartens to the students in colleges and universities, are supplied with clothes by the State. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The State provides our workers and office employees with dwelling houses, and the peasants also live in modern houses built by the State.

Universal free medical care has also been introduced in this country, so that all the working people are free from worries of medical care. There are medical institutions and medical workers in all places, be it in town or country, where the people work and live. Through the section medical care system, an advanced system of medical service, the State looks after the health of the working people in a responsible way. Our mortality rate has now been reduced by half, and the average life span of the people increased by 26 years, compared with the pre-liberation years. **(Loud applause.)** Our people's age-old desire to get rid of all sorts of diseases has been realized only under our social system.

Everyone in this country is provided with sufficient conditions for education and development. All our students, from primary school children to university students, are now receiving free education, and the preschool children are happily growing up in nurseries and kindergartens at State and public expenses. **(Loud applause.)** In particular, with the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which gives ten years of schooling, plus one year of compulsory preschool training, our younger generation are receiving eleven years of perfect secondary general education by the benefit of the State. Virtually this is an eleven-year compulsory education, which means the most advanced compulsory education in the world is given in this country. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The socialist State offers opportunities of learning also for the adults who were deprived of the right to study before in exploiter society and left far behind social culture. All our working people

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are learning to the best of their abilities in accordance with their desire and aptitude in the working people's middle schools, factory higher technical schools, factory colleges and other educational institutions where they study while on the job. Indeed, our country is a "land of education," a "land of learning" where all the people study by the benefit of the State. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Although they do not live in luxury like the landlords and capitalists, all our people are now living an equally good life and studying as much as they wish, without any worry about jobs, food, clothing and housing. This clearly shows that our socialist system is a system truly for the entire people including the workers and peasants. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The socialist system is the best social system that not only provides the people with a happy life today but also promises them a brighter future. Since all the fruits of labour in socialist society are used for social progress and for greater welfare of the working people, increasing social wealth brings an ever greater abundance and an ever higher level of cultural life to the people.

However, in capitalist society the handful of exploiters grow richer with each passing day, whereas the working people who make up the absolute majority of the population become more and more impoverished and miserable. Capitalist society is a society where "the rich get ever richer and the poor get ever poorer," the gulf between the exploiting and the exploited classes growing daily wider; it is a living hell where the working masses are impoverished and starved.

All these facts make us have a great pride in our socialist system, a people's social system truly for the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In our country the economy, culture, science and technology are making rapid progress all the time. This is one of the great advantages of our socialist system. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Socialist society has every condition and possibility for the rapid and continuous development of the economy. In this society a planned and balanced economic development is guaranteed by the State through a planned mobilization and use of all the nation's manpower and material resources and through a coordinated control and guidance of production, distribution, accumulation and consumption. Also in this society the working people display a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative in their productive activities, since they work for their society and collective and for their own welfare as masters of the country.

As the functions of the State as economic organizer increase and the ideological consciousness of the working people grows in our country, the economy develops steadily at a high rate. Our industrial production grew at a high rate, an annual average of 19.1 per cent, throughout the period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970, and the difficult and complex task of socialist industrialization was creditably accomplished in a very short time, in only 14 years. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In socialist society literature and art efflorescence brilliantly. The socialist system has placed not only State power and the means of production but also literature and art in the hands of the people, and thus opened up a highway for the development of literature and art and made them true literature and art which serve the working masses.

Today the broad sections of our working people take an active part in literary and artistic activities and enjoy them to their heart's content. Because of their popular and revolutionary character our literature and art are in full bloom, enjoying the boundless love of the people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

It is one of the essential advantages of the socialist system that the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people is strengthened and the relationship of comradely cooperation between the working people develops day by day. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The elimination of the exploiting classes and all sorts of exploiting systems has fundamentally changed the positions and social status of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. The establishment of the socialist system has made all our people socialist working people and wrought a radical change in their ideological and moral qualities. Because of their common socio-economic status and their common goals and interests, our working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals are firmly united politically and ideologically and closely cooperate with each other as comrades. **(Loud applause.)**

In capitalist society which is built on rabid selfishness and where the jungle law functions, fraud and swindle are rampant and people are antagonistic and hostile to each other, and it is a common practice for them to sacrifice others for their own fame and career, comfort and pleasure. In our society, however, all its members are imbued with true comradeship, respecting, trusting and cooperating with each other on the principle of collectivism. Our working people are fully displaying the fine communist spirit of moving ahead together, the informed teaching the less-informed and the advanced leading the laggards forward.

Today our society has been turned into a great, harmonious Red family where the entire people are closely united as a political force; in this great family all are working and living full of revolutionary ardour and optimism. **(Loud applause.)** The entire people are united politically and ideologically and working with revolutionary zeal. This is precisely the firm basis of our society and the source of our indestructible strength. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our socialist system is displaying its superiority and unbreakable vitality more fully with each passing day.

Through their own experience our people are convinced that only the socialist system can guarantee genuine liberties and rights to the working masses and provide them with the most bountiful and happy life; they regard it as the greatest honour and pleasure to live and make revolution under this system. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** The people in the northern half of the Republic will not yield to anyone our socialist system which they themselves have chosen and whose superiority and great vitality have been unequivocally proved, and they are all aglow with a determination to fight on staunchly to consolidate and develop this system. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

3. The Main Content of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrades,

The current session of the Supreme People's Assembly is going to adopt the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to consolidating the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and intensifying the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The new Socialist Constitution correctly reflects the achievements made in the socialist revolution and building of socialism in our country, defines the principles to govern the activities in the political, economic and cultural fields in socialist society and the basic rights and duties of the citizens, and stipulates the composition and functions of the State organs and the principles of their activities. It is to protect by law the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat established in the northern half of the Republic and to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea legislatively fixes the political victories and successes attained by our people in the revolutionary struggle in the past years and defines the character and functions of our State and the principles of its activity to meet the demand of our revolutionary development.

It proclaims the Democratic People's Republic of Korea an independent socialist State. **(Thunderous applause.)** In our country the socialist system has been established, the political and ideological unity of the entire people resting on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class strengthened with this system as its basis and the historic task of socialist industrialization creditably accomplished. **(Loud applause.)** As a result, the Government of the Republic has been strengthened and developed into a socialist power on a new socialist basis and a firm political foundation.

The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals. The Supreme People's Assembly and local People's Assemblies at all levels are composed of deputies representing the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and they manage and operate the State organs. Our State is a genuine State of the workers and peasants in which the working masses are the masters of the country and the entire people exercise power. **(Thunderous applause.)** Therefore, our State regards it as its supreme duty to protect the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression for ever. **(Loud applause.)**

The Government of our Republic which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of our people is guided in its activity by the *Juche* idea which is a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our country's reality, and strives to execute the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Loud applause.)**

It is the fundamental revolutionary task of the Government of the Republic to attain the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, expel foreign forces on a nation-wide scale and achieve the reunification and independence of the country on a democratic basis. For the successful implementation of this task we must, first of all, strengthen the functions and role of our Government to intensify the struggle against the hostile elements at home and abroad opposed to our socialist system and powerfully accelerate the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society.

The Socialist Constitution clarifies that in its activity the Government of our Republic must always carry through the class and mass lines, give priority to political work, work with people, in all matters as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to rouse the conscious enthusiasm of the masses, and persistently keep up the Chollima Movement, our Party's general line in socialist construction, thus powerfully pushing ahead with both the communist education and remoulding of the working people and economic construction. **(Thunderous applause.)**

It also clearly stipulates the duties of the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the national defence policy based on the principle of self-defence as well as the foreign policy of the Republic based on the principles of complete equality and independence, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fixes legally the achievements attained by our people in the building of an independent national economy and clarifies the principles governing our socio-economic life.

The socialist ownership of the means of production is the economic foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All the economic activities of our State and the socio-economic life of the working people are thoroughly based on the principles of socialism, and the nation's economy is steadily developing at a very high rate, on the basis of the socialist relations of production which have established an undivided sway in town and country. The economic power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly guaranteed by the great superiority of socialist production relations and the solid foundations of an independent national economy. **(Loud applause.)**

Labour is one of the most important matters which form the basis of socio-economic life in socialist society. The Socialist Constitution gives a clear definition of the character of labour, the principles governing the working life of the toiling people and the socialist principle of distribution in our society.

Socialism and communism can be built only by the creative labour of working millions. It is a solemn duty and the greatest honour of the working people in socialist society to love labour and conscientiously participate in the communal labour for the building of socialism and communism. All our working people take part in labour, and work for the sake of their country and people and for their own welfare, displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

The fruits of labour in this country are allotted entirely for the prosperity and progress of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the working people. It is an immutable socialist principle that all the working people work according to their ability and take their share according to the quantity and quality of work done. Our State regards the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural life as its primary duty, as the supreme principle of its activity. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Socialist Constitution stipulates the socialist form of economic management and the principle of State guidance of the economy in our country.

The Taean work system, under which the economy is managed in a scientific and rational way on the basis of the collective strength of the producer masses, and the new system of agricultural guidance, under which agriculture is directed by industrial methods, are the best socialist forms of economic management, whose superiority has been clearly proved in practice. **(Loud applause.)** In addition, the unified and the detailed planning constitute the socialist system and method of planning, which make it possible to tighten the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and ensure a high rate of growth in production and the balanced development of the national economy. The decisive guarantee for the successful building of the socialist economy is to give full scope to the superiority of the socialist economic management systems created by our Party and guide and manage the economy to meet the requirements of these systems. **(Loud applause.)**

The Socialist Constitution also sets forth the economic tasks of laying the firmer material and technological foundations of socialism, emancipating the working people once and for all from back-breaking labour, gradually turning cooperative property into all-people property and eliminating the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the basis of the shining achievements made by our people in the construction of culture, makes clear the orientation in thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution and accelerating the building of a socialist national culture, as well as the principles that must be observed by the State in this sphere.

The basic aim of the cultural revolution in socialist society is to train all the working people to be competent builders of socialism and communism with a profound knowledge of nature and society and a high level of technology, and make our culture a true people's revolutionary culture which serves the socialist working people. To attain this aim of the cultural revolution, we must resolutely combat the cultural infiltration by imperialism and the tendency towards restorationism and rapidly develop education, science, literature and art and all other domains of socialist cultural construction on a sound basis.

The Socialist Constitution specifically explains the State's educational policy of thoroughly carrying out the principles of socialist pedagogy in education and closely combining general education with technical education, and education with productive labour, as well as important people's education plans such as the introduction of compulsory ten-year senior middle school education for all our young people under working age. The Constitution also elucidates our State's revolutionary policies to develop science, literature and art, physical culture and sports and public health service.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea explicitly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society. In this country where there is no exploitation and oppression and where the social and individual interests are in full accord, the citizens' rights and duties are based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one." The basic rights of citizens laid down in the Socialist Constitution are a legal confirmation of the democratic rights and liberties enjoyed by our people in their actual social life. The duties of citizens stipulated in the Constitution are honourable duties that should be fulfilled by the people, as the masters of the country, in consolidating and developing the socialist system and in making their homeland richer and stronger. **(Loud applause.)**

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contains new provisions concerning the composition and functions of the State organs, and the principles of their activity to suit the actual conditions of the revolutionary development.

The new State structure instituted under the Socialist Constitution allows the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals to take a more active part in State affairs and State administration and enables the State organs to serve the people's interests better and push ahead more vigorously with the revolutionary struggle and work of construction by improving their functions and role.

Our power organs are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals; they protect the interests of the working people and fight for the people's freedom and welfare. The new State structure is built in such a way that the activities of administrative bodies are always supervised and controlled by the masses of the people. Under the new State structure, unlike the old one, the People's Committees are separated from administrative bodies, and the former which are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals are to perform the function of exercising day-to-day supervision and control over the latter's activities, so that the functionaries of the administrative bodies are able to do away with bureaucracy in their work and serve the people better as their servants.

The Socialist Constitution defines the principle of democratic centralism as the basic principle of organization and activity for all the State organs. Democratic centralism in their organization and activity makes it possible to carry out Party lines and policies in a coordinated way throughout the country and dynamically organize and mobilize the entire people to the struggle to build socialism and communism. Since they are based on democratic centralism, the organs of people's power are able to perform their functions and role satisfactorily as a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism. **(Loud applause.)**

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most popular Constitution for the benefit of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals. The new Constitution fully reflects their will and desire and thoroughly defends the working people's interests. Also, the new Constitution gives the entire people genuine freedoms and rights in all spheres of social life and legally guarantees all conditions to make them real.

The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most revolutionary one. Unlike those Constitutions which refer mainly to the State structure, our Socialist Constitution, which lays down all the principles governing the political, economic and cultural activities in socialist society, will serve as a sharp weapon of the proletarian dictatorship to protect the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and firmly safeguard the gains of socialist revolution, as a powerful means for giving a strong impetus to the socialist economic construction and for revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by intensifying the ideological and cultural revolutions and establishing the socialist mode of life. **(Loud applause.)**

With the institution of the Socialist Constitution, the Government of the Republic will have a new weapon of the proletarian dictatorship and our people will be provided with a sure legal guarantee in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. **(Loud applause.)** The enforcement of the Socialist Constitution in the northern half of the Republic will greatly encourage the people in south Korea who are fighting for the democratization of society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification. **(Loud applause.)**

With the enforcement of the Socialist Constitution a new change will take place in the political, economic and cultural life of our people and they will advance with redoubled vigour along the path of socialism and communism, deeply convinced of the justness of their cause. **(Thunderous applause.)**

4. Our Tasks in the Consolidation and Development of the Socialist System

Comrades,

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our people are confronted today with the historic task of consolidating and developing the socialist system and attaining the complete victory of socialism by promoting the revolutionary struggle and construction work continuously and vigorously on the basis of the brilliant achievements gained in building a new society.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism we must obliterate the distinctions between towns and the countryside and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants, reinforce the material and technical foundations of socialism, markedly improve the material and cultural standards of the people and smash the insidious manoeuvres of the hostile classes and do away with the corrosive influence of old ideas once and for all.

The struggle for the complete victory of socialism is a struggle for the final liquidation of the vestiges of the old society from all spheres of social life; it is a struggle to transform society on the pattern of the working class in all realms of economy and culture, ideology and morality. To attain the complete victory of socialism, therefore, the Party and State of the working class must push ahead energetically with the struggle to occupy the two fortresses, material and ideological, on the way of building communism. We must continue to dynamically promote the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions to consolidate the socialist system and achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The basic goal of the technical revolution at the present stage is to successfully carry out its three major tasks advanced at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

These three tasks which aim to considerably narrow down the disparity between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores, are an honourable undertaking to guarantee the complete victory of socialism; they are a strategic task facing us in socialist construction after socialist industrialization. **(Thunderous applause.)** To fulfil these three

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LET US FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF OUR COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 5)

major tasks is the basic way to release the working people from backbreaking labour, provide them more fully with equal conditions of working life and step up the technological reconstruction of the national economy and the development of the productive forces. Furthermore, only when these tasks are carried out, will it be possible to satisfactorily solve the question of elevating the technical and cultural standards of the working people, remoulding their ideological consciousness and eliminating the difference between towns and the countryside and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants.

Regarding the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Party as the central task in socialist economic construction at present, the Government of the Republic will strive for their successful implementation. **(Applause.)**

In order to diminish the distinction between heavy and light labour and eliminate work in excessive heat or under other harmful conditions, we must raise the general level of mechanization and semi- and full-scale automation where arduous labour and heat-affected and other harmful labour exist. We must also introduce the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in an all-round way to reduce the difference between agricultural and industrial labour. At the same time, in order to free our women from the heavy burden of household drudgery we must provide them with adequate conditions to do kitchen and other household work quickly and easily. In order to hit these three major targets a vigorous mass movement for technological innovation must be unfolded in all fields of the national economy, bringing about a fresh upsurge in production.

We must first direct great efforts to the development of the engineering industry and bring about renovation in this branch.

The technical revolution is precisely the mechanical revolution. Machinery is the decisive means for alleviating the arduous labour of people, and the productive forces are also developed by the improvement of machinery. The successful carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution depends, in the final analysis, on whether or not diverse types of modern machinery and equipment are satisfactorily produced through the rapid development of the engineering industry.

For the advancement of the engineering industry priority must be given to rapidly and steadily increasing the production of machine tools. True to the Party's call, the heroic workers in this industry have recently brought about innovation in the production of machine tools and admirably attained the goal of 30,000-piece production per annum, thus opening up bright prospects for the victorious implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. **(Loud applause.)** Workers in the engineering industry, not resting content with this victory, must strive to continuously increase the output of machine tools while consolidating the success achieved and, in particular, work hard to increase the variety and raise the quality. **(Loud applause.)**

A rapid increase in the production of tractors and trucks is urgently needed for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and a most important task confronting the engineering industry. To successfully carry out the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, our Party presented a policy of providing 6-7 tractors and one truck for every 100 *chongbo* of fields in the near future. For the thorough implementation of this policy, the tractor- and truck-producing centres must be expanded and reinforced and a fresh innovation be effected in their production. Thus, we should attain the annual production level of 30,000 tractors and 15,000-30,000 trucks in one year or two. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

An important task now facing the engineering industry is to increase the production of heavy machines and sets of plants. We must expand and consolidate the heavy-machine production centres to manufacture greater quantities of diversified drilling machines, large bulldozers and excavators and different other types of heavy machines needed for the extractive industries and big projects to remake nature as well as large vessels, and an innovation must be brought about in the production of sets of plants.

In order to introduce semi- and full-scale automation extensively in all domains of the national economy we must rapidly develop the electronics and automation industries. Different kinds of automation elements, gauges and instruments must be produced in plenty by making the best use of the already-laid foundation of electronics and automation industries and, at the same time, many small and medium branch factories be built up to produce automation elements and automation gauges and instruments.

In order to develop the engineering industry at a fast tempo and fully guarantee huge construction work we must markedly increase the production of different kinds of iron and steel materials and nonferrous metals by concentrating our efforts on the advancement of the metal industry. Projects now under way to reconstruct and enlarge the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Works and other metallurgical plants along up-to-date lines must be completed quickly to bring about a radical growth of production and, at the same time, a vigorous struggle must be launched to create a big, modern metallurgical base. Along with this, the production of various nonferrous metals must be drastically augmented through the consolidation of their production centres and the maximum use of the production capacities of the smelteries.

To give priority to the extractive and power industries is an important guarantee for the successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and for swift progress in all realms of the national economy. In the extractive industries, geological prospecting must always be given priority and the level of mechanization and automation at coal and ore mines be elevated decisively through a dynamic technical innovation movement and thereby a fresh innovation must be made in production. **(Applause.)** In the power industry, power production should be raised to the maximum by taking good care of the equipment of the existing power stations and, simultaneously, new construction projects must be sped up vigorously to hasten their commissioning.

An important task of the chemical industry is to further expand and consolidate the raw material bases for light industry and steadily augment the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals needed for the technical revolution in the countryside. The workers in the chemical industry have already registered great achievements in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan. Especially, the production of vinalon and vinyl chloride this year has already exceeded the level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan. **(Loud applause.)** In the chemical industry we must work from now on to make better use of the existing production capacities and, at the same time, strive to create up-to-date chemical industrial centres. We must also normalize the production of ammonia through gasification and markedly raise the proportion of phosphatic and microelement fertilizers in the production of chemical fertilizers. In addition, we have to build up the paper-making centres to supply enough paper needed in both the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the cultural revolution.

We are to carry out enormous construction works for the successful implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and fresh progress in the national economy. In capital construction we have to concentrate our efforts on major projects which are of decisive significance in the national economic development and the improvement of the people's living conditions, in accordance with our Party's policy of concentrated construction and thus hasten their commissioning to the maximum.

We must exert great efforts to develop the building-materials and lumber industries, so that the demands for different building materials are fully met.

The rapid development of light industry is highly important in radically improving the people's living standards and freeing women from the heavy burden of house chores. The Government of the Republic must direct great effort to the growth of the textile and garment industries and, in particular, strive to modernize the daily-necessities and food-processing industries. In order to streamline the latter, the engineering industry must produce large quantities of varied single-purpose machines. We must modernize the daily-necessities and food-processing industries as early as possible through a mass campaign to let one machine make another and let one factory build another, and thus effect a great change in the production of consumer goods and food. **(Applause.)**

The cardinal task in narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from backbreaking work is to effect an overall, comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. In agriculture, we have to radically raise its level of mechanization and, in particular, concentrate our efforts on the introduction of mechanization in in-between areas, in keeping with the rapid growth of the output of tractors and trucks. We must successfully carry out the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture; this can be done by reinforcing tractor-repair bases and tractor implement production centres and by making maximum use of tractors through the extensive levelling of fields and readjustment of their boundaries. In addition, we must step up the chemicalization of agriculture and widely introduce the advanced methods of farming and thus bring about a fresh upswing in agricultural production. **(Applause.)**

Transport plays a very important part in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. In this branch we must continually accelerate the railway electrification and vigorously push forward the construction of new railways and harbours, so that the material and technical basis of transport is further strengthened. We must also improve the organization of transport and actively mechanize the loading and discharging operations. In this way, we will fully cope with the increasing freight turnover.

The Government of the Republic must vigorously continue to push ahead with the cultural revolution along with the technical revolution.

The urgent task facing us today in the construction of culture is to train large numbers of technical personnel to meet the demand of the reality of socialist construction, and considerably raise the working people's general cultural and technical levels.

We must improve the work of colleges and higher specialized schools, build more institutions of higher learning and strengthen the work of night schools and correspondence courses. By doing this we must carry out without fail the decision of our Party's Fifth Congress on increasing the number of technicians and specialists to more than a million in the coming few years. **(Loud applause.)**

If we are to raise the working people's cultural and technical levels we must realize universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education on a high qualitative level. In order to fully guarantee this education the Government of the Republic must provide all the necessary material conditions and decisively improve teacher's training to produce excellent teachers in great numbers. In the field of education, we must thoroughly apply the principles of socialist pedagogy so as to train all our students to be dependable builders of socialism and communism, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideology and equipped with ample knowledge, high morality and strong bodies. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to raise the general cultural and technical levels of the working people we must further develop spare-time education system comprising the working people's middle school, factory higher-technical school and other schools, thus enrolling all working people in some establishment of our educational systems, so they can study on a regular basis.

In this way, we will ensure that all working people attain the level of the senior middle-school graduate and master more than one technical skill. **(Loud applause.)**

The Government of the Republic must continue to vigorously push forward the ideological revolution and realize the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society in accordance with the Party's consistent policy.

What is most important in revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire society is to equip the working people firmly with our Party's monolithic idea, the *Juche* idea. Our Party's *Juche* idea is the only correct guide to the successful carrying out of the Korean revolution. **(Thunderous applause.)** Only when the working people are firmly armed with this idea can they have a genuine revolutionary world outlook and admirably discharge the tasks assigned to them in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. We should intensify the education of the working people in our Party policies and the revolutionary traditions to arm them closely with our Party's monolithic idea, the *Juche* idea, thereby training all of them to be true Red fighters of the Party, communist revolutionaries, who adhere to revolutionary principles under any adversity and carry through the Party's lines and policies. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We should intensify communist education, with class education as its main content, among the working people, while arming them with the *Juche* idea, so that all of them are firmly armed with the working-class consciousness and collectivism, ardently cherish our socialist system and devotedly work for its consolidation and development.

Steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the Republic. As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make every effort to raise the people's material and cultural standards.

We must firmly adhere to the principle of ensuring a proportionate improvement of all the working people's living conditions while systematically promoting the people's welfare. The Government of the Republic should make active efforts especially to rapidly eliminate distinctions between the workers and the peasants in their living standards and between the urban and the rural population in their living conditions, while improving the lives of the people as a whole, in accordance with the policy set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We must strengthen the organs of power and improve their functions and role in order to successfully implement the revolutionary tasks confronting us at present and consolidate and develop the socialist system.

To strengthen the government of the workers and peasants, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, is an important guarantee for winning the complete victory of socialism and accomplishing the historical cause of the working class. We must make untiring efforts to fortify the organs of power at all levels and raise their functions and role in the revolution and construction.

The organs of power from top to bottom must radically increase their role as defenders of political rights and interests of the workers, peasants and other working people and as householders responsible for their lives. **(Loud applause.)** They must strive to champion the working people's political rights in every way, protect their lives and property and make the people all live well. The organs of power at all levels must take in hand commerce, town administration, education, public health service and production and construction which are directly related to the people's life, and strengthen their leadership over them to provide better living conditions for the people. They should protect well and take good care of State and public property and resolutely fight against its misappropriation and wastage.

For our Government to be a genuine government of the workers and peasants which faithfully serves the interests of the revolution and the people, we must see to it that the monolithic ideological system of the Party is thoroughly established, above all, among the officials of the government bodies. The government officials at all levels must arm themselves more firmly with our Party's monolithic ideology, always base all their activities strictly on the Party's lines and policies, and defend and carry them through to the end under whatever difficult conditions. **(Thunderous applause.)** At the same time, they must constantly improve their method and style of work. Bureaucratism is one of the major defects that may often manifest itself in the method and style of work after the seizure of power by the working class. The government officials' bureaucratism stems from subjectivism as well as from the wrong viewpoint of identifying their posts with old-time government offices. It divorces the Party from the masses and makes it impossible to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks. We must completely do away with the bureaucratic work method of the functionaries of government bodies and strictly adhere to the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's revolutionary method of work.

The Government of the Republic must continue to exert great efforts to increase the nation's defence capabilities.

Since we are building socialism in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, we must not neglect the work of increasing the nation's defence capabilities even for a moment. The Government of the Republic must always be highly vigilant against the war policy and aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and augment in every way the nation's defence capabilities in accordance with the revolutionary principle of self-defence. We must continue to thoroughly implement the Party's military line, the main content of which is to turn the entire army into an army of cadres, modernize it from top to bottom, arm all the people and fortify the whole country, and make the nation's defences impregnable so as to promptly crush any aggressive acts of the imperialists and firmly defend the security of the country and the people and our socialist gains. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In order to consolidate and develop the socialist system and hasten the final victory of our revolution, we must strengthen solidarity with the revolutionary forces of the world while increasing our own revolutionary forces.

The principle invariably followed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its foreign policy is to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries that are friendly towards our country, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

In the future, too, we will hold fast to this principle in our foreign policy. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will do its best to achieve unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and promote friendship and cooperation with them on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. **(Loud applause.)**

It will strive to expand and strengthen its State relations with the Asian, African and Latin American countries that are fighting for freedom and national independence and to establish and promote friendly relations with more countries. **(Loud applause.)** We will also endeavour to establish diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations, on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, with those capitalist countries that are desirous of having good relations with our country and pursue unbiased policies free of aggressive nature towards the north and south of the Korean peninsula. **(Loud applause.)**

The consistent policy followed by the Government of the Republic in its external activity is to fight against the U.S.-led imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for world peace and security.

The U.S.-led imperialists are still pursuing their policy of aggression and war in a crafty manner under ostentatious signboards of "peace" and "negotiations." Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, we will fight on resolutely to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the peace of the world. **(Loud applause.)** Furthermore, we will render active support and encouragement to the struggle of all peoples of the world against imperialism and make energetic efforts to strengthen solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces. **(Loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will always firmly stand by the peoples fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In the past period the Korean citizens in Japan have achieved tremendous successes in their struggle to defend their democratic, national rights, facilitate the independent peaceful reunification of the homeland and strengthen the international solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world.

In the future, too, they should continue to struggle resolutely to develop national education and achieve the freedom of return home and visit to their country, united closely around the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), under the banner of the *Juche* idea. **(Loud applause.)** They should also actively contribute to hastening the country's reunification, the supreme national task of our people, upholding our Party's policy of independent peaceful reunification, and strengthen the internationalist friendship with the Japanese people and other peoples of the world. **(Loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its solemn duty to protect our nationals in Japan and the rest of Korean citizens abroad. The Government of the Republic will also fight staunchly against all the unwarranted acts of infringement upon the interests and national rights of our overseas citizens, and do all it can to support and encourage their just struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Comrade Deputies,

Our people have achieved great victories and successes in the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, courageously overcoming manifold difficulties and harsh trials. All these brilliant victories and achievements testify to the correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party's *Juche* idea and demonstrate our people's inexhaustible might. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our people are confronted today with the important task of achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent peaceful reunification of the country by promoting the revolution and construction. In order to carry out this task, we must continue our vigorous struggle with unusual energy and devotion and dash forward more quickly, overcoming all difficulties. **(Loud applause.)**

We must thoroughly embody the new Socialist Constitution, which we are going to adopt here, in all fields of the State and social life, and more powerfully push forward the revolution and construction. All our citizens must voluntarily observe the Socialist Constitution and thus bring about a great change in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our revolutionary cause is a just one, and victory is definitely ours. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

No force can block the way of the Korean people who are marching forward under our Party's leadership, with the State power firmly in their hands. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Let us all unite closely around the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic and advance valiantly towards the bright future of socialism and communism, under the unfurled banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea.

(All rise. Shouts of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" Rousing cheers and prolonged thunderous applause shaking the hall.)

SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Chapter I
POLITICS

Article 1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State which represents the interests of all the Korean people.

Article 2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea relies on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people which is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class as well as on the socialist production relations and the foundation of an independent national economy.

Article 3. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a revolutionary State power which has inherited the brilliant traditions formed during the glorious revolutionary struggle against the imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the homeland and the freedom and well-being of the people.

Article 4. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is guided in its activity by the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea which is a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our country's reality.

Article 5. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strives to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, drive out foreign forces on a nation-wide scale, reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and attain complete national independence.

Article 6. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea class antagonism and all forms of exploitation and oppression of man by man have been eliminated for good.

The State defends and protects the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression.

Article 7. The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rests with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

The working people exercise power through their representative organs—the Supreme People's Assembly and local People's Assemblies at all levels.

Article 8. The organs of power at all levels from the county People's Assemblies to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Deputies to the organs of power at all levels are responsible to the electors for their work.

Article 9. All State organs in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are formed and run in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

Article 10. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea exercises the dictatorship of the proletariat and carries through the class and mass lines.

Article 11. The State defends the socialist system against the subversive activities of the hostile elements at home and abroad and revolutionizes and working-classizes the whole of society by intensifying the ideological revolution.

Article 12. The State thoroughly applies in all its work the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to guarantee that the upper units help the lower, the masses' opinions are respected and their conscious enthusiasm is roused by giving priority to political work, work with people.

Article 13. The Chollima Movement in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the general line of socialist construction.

The State accelerates socialist construction to the maximum by constantly developing the Chollima Movement in depth and scope.

Article 14. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is based on the all-people, nation-wide system of defence and carries through the self-defensive military line.

The armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea perform the functions of protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people, defending the socialist system and revolutionary gains and safeguarding the freedom and independence of the country and peace.

Article 15. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea protects the democratic, national rights of the overseas Korean compatriots and their legitimate rights recognized by international law.

Article 16. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is completely equal and independent in its relations with foreign countries.

The State establishes diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with all countries which are friendly towards our country, on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

The State, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, unites with the socialist countries, unites with all the peoples of the world opposed to imperialism and actively supports and encourages their struggles for national liberation and their revolutionary struggles.

Article 17. The law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reflects the will and interests of the workers, peasants and other working people, and it is consciously observed by all the State organs, enterprises, social cooperative organizations and citizens.

Chapter II
ECONOMY

Article 18. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the means of production are owned by the State and cooperative organizations.

Article 19. The property of the State belongs to all the people.

The State may own any property without limit.

The nation's all natural resources, major factories and enterprises, harbours, banks, transport and communication establishments are owned by the State only.

The State property plays a leading role in the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 20. The property of cooperative organizations is collectively owned by the working people involved in the cooperative economy.

The land, draught animals, farm implements, fishing boats, buildings, etc. as well as small and medium factories and enterprises may be owned by cooperative organizations.

The State protects the property of cooperative organizations by law.

Article 21. The State consolidates and develops the socialist cooperative economic system and gradually turns the property of cooperative organizations into the property of all the people according to the voluntariness of the whole membership of cooperative organizations.

Article 22. Personal property is the property for personal consumption of the working people.

The personal property of the working people comes into being through socialist distribution according to their work done and through the additional benefits from the State and society.

The products from the inhabitants' individual auxiliary husbandries including those on the plots of the cooperative farmers are also personal property.

The State protects the working people's personal property by law and guarantees their right to succeed to it.

Article 23. The State regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

The material wealth of society which constantly increases in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is used entirely for the promotion of the well-being of the working people.

Article 24. The foundation of the independent national economy built in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a material guarantee for the prosperity and development of the country and the betterment of the people's livelihood.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the historic task of industrialization has been accomplished successfully.

The State strives to consolidate and develop the successes in industrialization and further strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Article 25. The State accelerates the technical revolution to eliminate the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, free the working people from arduous labour and gradually narrow down the difference between physical and mental labour.

Article 26. The State increases the role of the county and strengthens its guidance and assistance to the countryside in order to eliminate the difference between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

The State undertakes the building of production facilities of the cooperative farms and modern houses in the countryside at its expense.

Article 27. The working masses are the makers of history, and socialism and communism is built by the creative labour of millions of working people.

All the working people in our country take part in labour, and work for the country and the people and for their own benefit by displaying conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

The State correctly applies the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, while constantly raising the working people's political and ideological consciousness.

Article 28. The working people work eight hours a day. The State lessens the workday according to the arduousness and other special conditions of work.

The State guarantees that the working hours are fully used through the proper organization of labour and the strengthening of labour discipline.

Article 29. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea citizens' minimum working age is 16.

The State prohibits the labour of children who are under working age.

Article 30. The State directs and manages the nation's economy through the Taean work system, an advanced socialist form of economic management whereby the economy is operated and managed scientifically and rationally on the basis of the collective strength of the producer masses, and through the new system of agricultural guidance whereby agriculture is directed by industrial methods.

Article 31. The national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a planned economy.

In accordance with the laws of economic development of socialism, the State draws up and carries out the plans for the development of the national economy so that the balance of accumulation and consumption can be maintained correctly, economic construction accelerated, the people's living standards raised constantly and the nation's defence power strengthened.

The State ensures the high rate of growth in production and the proportionate development of the national economy by implementing the policy of unified and detailed planning.

Article 32. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, compiles and implements the State budget according to the plan for the development of the national economy.

The State systematically increases State accumulation and expands and develops socialist property by intensifying the struggle for increased production and economy and exercising strict financial control in all fields.

Article 33. The State abolishes taxation, a hangover of the old society.

Article 34. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea foreign trade is conducted by the State or under its supervision.

The State develops foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

The State pursues a tariff policy in order to protect the independent national economy.

Chapter III
CULTURE

Article 35. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all the people study and the socialist national culture efloresces and develops in an all-round way.

Article 36. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution, trains all the working people to be builders of socialism and communism with profound knowledge on nature and society and a high level of culture and technology.

Article 37. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea builds a true people's revolutionary culture which serves the socialist working people.

In building a socialist national culture, the State opposes the cultural penetration of imperialism and the tendency toward restorationism and protects the heritage of national culture and takes over and develops it in keeping with the socialist reality.

Article 38. The State eliminates the way of life inherited from the old society and introduces the new socialist way of life in all fields.

Article 39. The State carries into effect the principles of socialist pedagogy and brings up the rising generation into steadfast revolutionaries who fight for society and the people, into men of a new communist type who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy.

Article 40. The State gives top priority to public education and the training of cadres for the nation and blends general education with technological education, and education with productive labour.

Article 41. The State introduces universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education for all of the rising generation under working age.

The State gives all students free education.

Article 42. The State trains competent technicians and experts by developing the regular educational system as well as different forms of educational system of studying while on the job.

The students of institutes of higher learning and higher specialized schools are granted scholarships.

Article 43. The State gives all the children a compulsory one-year preschool education.

The State brings up all the preschool children in nurseries and kindergartens at State and public expenses.

Article 44. The State accelerates the nation's scientific and technological progress by thoroughly establishing *Juche* in scientific research and strengthening creative cooperation between scientists and producers.

Article 45. The State develops the *Juche*-oriented, revolutionary literature and art, national in form and socialist in content.

The State encourages the creative activities of writers and artists and draws the broad masses of workers, farmers and other working people in literary and artistic activities.

Article 46. The State defends our language from the policy of the imperialists and their stooges to destroy it, and develops it to meet present-day needs.

Article 47. The State steadily increases the physical strength of the working people.

The State fully prepares the entire people for work and national defence by popularizing physical culture and sports and developing the physical training for national defence.

Article 48. The State consolidates and develops the system of universal free medical service and carries through the policy of preventive medical care so as to protect the people's lives and promote the health of the working people.

Chapter IV
BASIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 49. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one."

Article 50. The State substantially guarantees genuine democratic rights and freedoms as well as material and cultural welfare to all citizens.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the rights and freedoms of citizens increase with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

Article 51. Citizens all enjoy equal rights in the political, economic and cultural and all other spheres of State and public life.

Article 52. All citizens aged 17 and above have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status and education, party affiliation, political views and religion.

The citizens serving in the army also have the right to elect and be elected.

Those who are deprived by Court decisions of the right to vote, and insane persons are denied the right to elect and be elected.

Article 53. Citizens have the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration.

The State guarantees conditions for free activities of democratic political parties and social organizations.

Article 54. Citizens have the religious liberty and the freedom of anti-religious propaganda.

Article 55. Citizens are entitled to make complaints and submit petitions.

Article 56. Citizens have the right to work.

All the able-bodied citizens choose occupations according to their desires and talents and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions.

Citizens work according to their ability and receive remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work done.

Article 57. Citizens have the right to rest. This right is ensured by the eight-hour working day, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities.

Article 58. Citizens are entitled to get free medical care, and persons who cannot work because of old age, illness or disability, supportless old people and orphans have the right to material assistance. This right is ensured by free medical care, a broadening network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical institutions, and the State social insurance and maintenance.

Article 59. Citizens have the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the advanced educational system, free compulsory education and other popular educational measures of the State.

Article 60. Citizens have the freedom of scientific, literary and artistic pursuits.

The State grants favour to devisers and inventors.

The copyright and patent right are protected by law.

Article 61. The revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of the People's Armymen, and the honoured disabled veterans enjoy the special protection of the State and society.

Article 62. Women hold equal social status and rights with men.

The State affords special protection to mothers and children through maternity leave, shortened working hours for mothers of large families, expanded maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens and other measures.

The State frees women from the heavy burdens of household chores and provides every condition for them to participate in public life.

Article 63. Marriage and the family are protected by the State.

The State pays great attention to consolidating the family, the cell of society.

Article 64. Citizens are guaranteed the inviolability of person and residence and the privacy of correspondence.

No citizen can be arrested except by law.

Article 65. All the Korean citizens abroad are legally protected by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 66. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea protects the foreigners who seek asylum after fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits.

Article 67. Citizens must strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct.

Article 68. Citizens must display a high degree of collectivist spirit.

Citizens must cherish their collective and organization and establish the revolutionary trait of working devotedly for the sake of society and the people and for the sake of the homeland and the revolution.

Article 69. It is the sacred duty and honour of citizens to work.

Citizens must voluntarily and honestly participate in work and strictly observe labour discipline and working hours.

Article 70. Citizens must deal with the State and communal property with care, combat all manner of misappropriation and wastage and run the nation's economy assiduously with the attitude of the master.

The property of the State and social cooperative organizations is inviolable.

Article 71. Citizens must heighten their revolutionary vigilance against the manoeuvres of the imperialists and all hostile elements who are opposed to our country's socialist system, and must strictly preserve State secrets.

Article 72. National defence is the supreme duty and honour of citizens.

Citizens must defend the country and serve in the army as stipulated by law.

Treason to the country and the people is the most serious crime.

Traitors to the country and the people are severely punished by law.

Chapter V
THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Article 73. The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The legislative power is exercised exclusively by the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 74. The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 75. The term of office of the Supreme People's Assembly is four years.

A new Supreme People's Assembly is elected according to the decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly before the term of office of the sitting Supreme People's Assembly expires. When unavoidable circumstances render the election impossible, the term of office is prolonged until the election.

Article 76. The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the following powers:

1. to adopt or amend the Constitution, laws and ordinances;
2. to establish the basic principles of domestic and foreign policies of the State;
3. to elect the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4. to elect or recall the Vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee on the recommendation of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
5. to elect or recall members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly;
6. to elect or recall the Premier of the Administration Council on the recommendation of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
7. to elect or recall the Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission on the recommendation of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
8. to elect or recall the President of the Central Court and appoint or remove the Procurator General of the Central Procurator's Office;
9. to approve the State plan for the development of the national economy;
10. to approve the State budget;
11. to decide on questions of war and peace.

Article 77. The Supreme People's Assembly holds regular and extraordinary sessions.

The regular session is convened once or twice a year by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The extraordinary session is convened when the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly deems it necessary, or at the request of a minimum of one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 78. The Supreme People's Assembly needs more than half of the total number of deputies to meet.

Article 79. The Supreme People's Assembly elects its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman presides over the session.

Article 80. Items to be considered at the Supreme People's Assembly are submitted by the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council. Such items can also be presented by deputies.

Article 81. The first session of the Supreme People's Assembly elects a Credentials Committee and decides on the recognition of the qualifications of deputies according to the reports of this Committee.

Article 82. The laws, ordinances and decisions of the Supreme People's Assembly are adopted when more than half of the deputies present give approval by a show of hands.

The Constitution is adopted or amended with the approval of more than two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 83. The Supreme People's Assembly can establish a Budget Committee, a Bills Committee and other necessary Committees.

The Committees of the Supreme People's Assembly assist in the work of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 84. The deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly is guaranteed inviolability as such.

No deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly can be arrested without the consent of the Supreme People's Assembly or, when it is not in session, of its Standing Committee.

Article 85. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is a permanent body of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 86. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly is composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly are concurrently the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Article 87. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to examine and decide on the bills when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and to obtain the approval of the next session of the Supreme People's Assembly;
2. to amend the laws and ordinances in force when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and to obtain the approval of the next session of the Supreme People's Assembly;
3. to interpret the laws and ordinances in force;
4. to convene the session of the Supreme People's Assembly;
5. to conduct the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly;
6. to do the work with the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly;
7. to do the work with the Committees of the Supreme People's Assembly when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session;
8. to organize the elections of deputies to the local People's Assemblies;
9. to elect or recall the judges and people's assessors of the Central Court.

Article 88. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly adopts decisions.

Chapter VI
THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Article 89. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Head of State and represents the State power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 90. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The term of office of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is four years.

Article 91. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea directly guides the Central People's Committee.

Article 92. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, when necessary, convenes and presides over meetings of the Administration Council.

Article 93. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Supreme Commander of the entire Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Chairman of the National Defence Commission and commands all the Armed Forces of the State.

Article 94. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea promulgates the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the decrees of the Central People's Committee and the decisions of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues orders.

Article 95. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the right to grant special pardons.

Article 96. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ratifies or abrogates treaties concluded with foreign countries.

Article 97. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea receives foreign envoys' letters of credence and recall.

Article 98. The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for his activities.

Article 99. The Vice Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea assist the President in his work.

Chapter VII
THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Article 100. The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership organ of State power in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 101. The Central People's Committee is headed by the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 102. The Central People's Committee is composed of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee.

The term of office of the Central People's Committee is four years.

Article 103. The Central People's Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to shape the internal and external policies of the State;
2. to direct the work of the Administration Council and the local People's Assemblies and People's Committees;
3. to direct the work of judicial and procuratorial organs;
4. to guide the work of national defence and State security;
5. to supervise the execution of the Constitution, the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the orders of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the decrees, decisions and directives of the Central People's Committee, and to annul the decisions and directives of State organs which contravene them;
6. to establish or abolish Ministries, respective executive bodies of the Administration Council;
7. to appoint or remove Vice-Premiers, Ministers and other members of the Administration Council on the recommendation of the Premier of the Administration Council;
8. to appoint or recall ambassadors and ministers;
9. to appoint or remove high-ranking officers and confer military titles of general;
10. to institute decorations, titles of honour, military titles and diplomatic grades and confer decorations and titles of honour;
11. to grant general amnesties;
12. to institute or change the administrative division;
13. to declare a state of war and issue mobilization orders in case of emergency.

Article 104. The Central People's Committee adopts decrees and decisions and issues directives.

Article 105. The Central People's Committee establishes an Internal Policy Commission, a Foreign Policy Commission, a National Defence Commission, a Justice and Security Commission and other respective Commissions which are to assist in its work.

The members of the Commissions of the Central People's Committee are appointed or removed by the Central People's Committee.

Article 106. The Central People's Committee is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly for its activities.

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We Will Struggle More Dynamically, with the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG as the President of the DPRK, Following His Leadership

Speech of Deputy Kim Il at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

Comrade Deputies,

We have been deeply moved by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic speech and have taken a great pride in our unanimous approval of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK drawn by him. And today we are going to have the honour of electing the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as provided for in the new Constitution.

Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, **I propose as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people's respected and beloved Leader, who is unreservedly trusted and boundlessly revered by all the Korean people because of his immortal achievements made for the country and people through his one-half century of glorious revolutionary struggle, because of his profound and original ideological-theoretical activities giving scientific answers to all fundamental problems of the revolutionary struggle of our time, because of his distinguished leadership always winning victory for our revolution in any difficulty and his noble personality in taking care of all our people in his embrace.**

Ever since the commencement of his revolutionary activity, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has invariably devoted his all to the struggle for the people's liberty and well-being, for the victory of our revolutionary cause, and has made great brilliant revolutionary achievements for our homeland and revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the saviour of the Korean revolution who opened up the true era in our revolutionary cause of communism; he is the benefactor of the nation and people who saved them from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the unfurled banner against Japan held by the Leader leading our revolution in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, our national-liberation movement and communist movement put an end to the history of setbacks and ordeals and entered a new era of triumph and glory; and our people who had been at a crossroad of life and death liberated our country and greeted the new morning of national regeneration.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the creator of the glorious revolutionary traditions, the deep and sturdy roots of our revolution; he is the founder of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea, the militant General Staff of the Korean revolution, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the State of workers and peasants.

Because of the 20 years of heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the Leader our people were able to have the greatest revolutionary traditions, which are the eternal cornerstone of the Korean revolution, and precisely because of his many years of indefatigable activity and dedicated struggle, our working class and working people have been able to have the glorious Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most revolutionary and militant Marxist-Leninist Party, and the most solid and powerful State of proletarian dictatorship.

For the last 24 years after the founding of the Republic, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has led to victory all the struggles to defend the freedom and independence of the country, shouldering the heavy responsibilities for the Korean revolution, and bring a happy new life to our people, thus making a great new history of socialist Korea which ceaselessly leaps forward from backwardness toward prosperity.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invaders of U.S. imperialism who pounced on our Republic in its cradle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, assuming the important posts as the Chairman of the Military Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, aroused the whole Party and entire country, all the people and the KPA soldiers to the sacred battle to annihilate the enemy, thereby making our country's honour and gallantry known to the whole world; our country which had been cruelly humiliated and oppressed by the imperialists turned into the first heroic country which knocked down U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialists.

Under the most difficult conditions in which everything was destroyed during the war and the internal and external enemy's nefarious offensives and all sorts of obstructive manoeuvres were ceaselessly carried on, the Leader energetically pushed forward the deep-going social renovation to transform society, nature and men and the great work of construction. And he accomplished the historical task of establishing the world-first-rate socialist system in this land in a brief span of time, setting up a powerful socialist industrial state and turning the whole society into the Red collective united with the singleness of will and purpose.

In this way Korea which once remained backward in the historical development has now become an independent, self-supporting and self-defensive socialist power. Therefore, the world people are speaking about admiringly this country with these words: the great "country of *Juche*," the "country of Chollima" and a "model country of socialism."

Indeed, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the distinguished Leader in revolutionary wars which resulted in defeating the most outrageous and strong two imperialisms; he is the genius of creation and construction who fulfilled the historical task of turning the colonial semi-feudal society into a most advanced socialist society in only a quarter of a century.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has devoted his whole life to the building of a veritable paradise of socialism and communism in the 3,000-ri land, regarding the reunification of divided country as the supreme task, has intelligently led our people to the struggle for its realization, thereby dynamically promoting the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Thanks to his energetic activities of long years and correct strategic and tactical lines a new bright prospect has opened up before the great cause of our national reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great Leader of the Korean revolution who has performed immortal exploits for the country and people but is an outstanding Leader of the world revolution who has made great contributions to the development of the international revolutionary movement.

He set the examples of socialist construction in Asia which had been known as "colonial Asia," thus showing the Communists and revolutionary people the short cut leading to the ideal of mankind.

Standing at the forefront of the most hard-fought, fierce revolutionary wars, the great Leader knocked down the Japanese imperialists and then the U.S. imperialists, the two heinous enemies of the revolution in Asia and the world, thereby opening up a new era of the national-liberation struggle in colonies, and today he is leading the international working class and the oppressed people along the path of victory in their struggle for the final ruin of imperialism and for national independence and socialism.

True, the revolutionary exploit of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is not confined to a limited stage of the revolutionary development but covers the whole course of historical development ranging from the national-liberation struggle to the building of socialism and communism; it is infinitely broad in scale and rich in content. It is unusually resplendent revolutionary achievement which brought about a radical change in the historical development of our time in general.

His revolutionary achievement is so brilliant because it is an embodiment of his brilliant thoughts and theories, of his incomparably superb leadership and of his immensely lofty communist virtues.

All of his revolutionary exploits are the splendid embodiment of his great *Juche* idea and precious fruit of his wise leadership.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most outstanding thinker and theorist of our time who originated the immortal *Juche* idea, the basic guiding thought of the revolution and construction, and who ushered in the era of the great *Juche* idea and who created the extraordinarily profound and many-sided ideas and theories with his gifted intelligence for half a century.

The great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, is the correct guiding idea which illumines the way of wiping out imperialism once and for all from the earth and building socialism and communism; it is a great revolutionary banner which will be immortal even in communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind. Guided by the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Marxism-Leninism of our era, we will build socialism and communism along the shortest cut and take as the ideological food this great idea named after our noble Leader and live under its banner.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most seasoned Leader of revolution who, with the firm stand of *Juche*, unshakable adherence to revolutionary principle, unusual ability of organization and revolutionary sweep, iron will and inexhaustible energy, advances straight and invariably the revolution in whatever difficulty and trial.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of the working class, who has devoted his all to the revolution for half a century, going through numberless hardships and storms. He is the affectionate father of the people, who shows the warm love for the people, always lives right among the ordinary toiling people, shares sweets and bitters with them and works hard to bring happiness to the people.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of revolution who is possessed of ideological and theoretical intelligence, outstanding ability of leadership and lofty virtues and is true to the revolution; he is the genius of revolution who has performed exploits of world-historic significance.

Comrade Deputies,

The election of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be the decisive guarantee for the final victory of our revolutionary cause and the eternal prosperity of our Republic.

We owe the proud history of the Korean revolution which is crowned with victory and honour and today's glory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the great, sagacious Leader who stands in the van of our revolution and leads our Republic; we derive our confidence in a greater victory of the Korean revolution and in a brighter future of our Republic from his wise leadership.

We will have the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who represents the sovereign power, as Head of State and as Supreme Commander of the entire Armed Forces and will struggle more dynamically under his leadership to reunify the country without fail in our generation and to promote the final victory of our revolution as much as possible.

To have the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the earnest desire of our people who have achieved national liberation and great national prosperity under the unitary leadership of our Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the long years of half a century, the unanimous desire of our people who totally entrust their destiny to him and are resolved to be loyal to him for ever.

This is the ardent desire of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are unyieldingly fighting under ground, in mountains, in prisons and on the gallows for the day when the entire nation will live in happiness in a unified country under his leadership; it is the earnest desire of all the overseas compatriots including the 600,000 Koreans in Japan who have won their truthful life and national pride under his guidance.

It is also the unanimous wish and desire of world revolutionary peoples who respect our Leader.

I firmly believe that this session of the Supreme People's Assembly will unanimously support and approve the proposal to elect the great Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as unanimously desired by the entire Korean people.

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ing care of all our people in his embrace.

This proposal won enthusiastic support and approval of all the deputies and observers present.

Many gave fiery speeches representing our people's heart-felt desire and unshakable will and aspiration to remain wholeheartedly loyal to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from generation to generation, acclaiming him as President of the DPRK and as undying Leader of our Party and people.

The session **elected our Party and people's great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

When it was declared that he had been elected President of the DPRK, all the attendants rose to their feet and gave rousing shouts "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" to express their unreserved trust in and immeasurable reverence for him as well as their adamant determination to fight on with greater vigor and devotion under his leadership to reunify the country in their generation, hasten the final victory of our revolution and win victory in world revolution, and they wished him from the bottom of their hearts a long life and good health.

Amidst loud welcome music mingled with resounding shouts "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and stormy cheers, the fatherly Leader was presented with a basket of fragrant flowers by representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals—the basket of flowers which indicates the strongest allegiance and reverence of all our people for him.

This was followed by the elections of Vice-Presidents of the DPRK, Secretary and Members of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Members of the SPA Standing Committee, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Chairmen and Members of the SPA Budget Committee and Bills Committee and President of the DPRK Central Court.

There was appointment of Procurator General of the DPRK Central Procurator's Office.

Then, the first session of the DPRK Central People's Committee was held.

The SPA session announced the appointment of Members of the DPRK Administration Council which had been made at the first session of the DPRK Central People's Committee, and made public the name of Secretary of SPA Standing Committee elected at its first session.

Thus, discussion of all the agenda items of the SPA session was wound up successfully.

Comrade Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA, gave a closing address, followed by the playing of the Patriotic Song.

SOCIALIST CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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Chapter VIII
THE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

Article 107. The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of power.

The Administration Council works under the guidance of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

Article 108. The Administration Council is composed of the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers and other members needed.

Article 109. The Administration Council exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to direct the work of Ministries, organs directly under its authority and local administrative committees;
2. to establish or abolish organs directly under its authority;
3. to work out the State plan for the development of the national economy and take measures to put it into effect;
4. to compile the State budget and take measures to execute it;
5. to organize and execute the work of industry, agriculture, home and foreign trade, construction, transport, communications, land administration, municipal administration, science, education, culture, health service, etc.;
6. to take measures for the consolidation of the monetary and banking system;
7. to conclude treaties with foreign countries and conduct external affairs;
8. to conduct the work of building the people's armed forces;
9. to take measures for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the interests of the State and the safeguarding of the rights of citizens;
10. to annul the decisions and directives of the State administrative organs which run counter to the decisions and directives of the Administration Council.

Article 110. The Administration Council convenes the Plenary Meeting and the Permanent Commission.

The Plenary Meeting is composed of all the members of the Administration Council, and the Permanent Commission is composed of the Premier, Vice-Premiers and other members of the Administration Council appointed by the Premier.

Article 111. The Plenary Meeting of the Administration Council discusses and decides on new, important problems arising in State administration.

The Permanent Commission of the Administration Council discusses and decides on matters entrusted to it by the Plenary Meeting of the Administration Council.

Article 112. The Administration Council adopts decisions and issues directives.

Article 113. The Administration Council bears responsibility for its work before the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

Article 114. The Ministry is an executive departmental body of the Administration Council.

The Ministry issues directives.

Chapter IX
THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Article 115. The People's Assemblies of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are local organs of power.

Article 116. The local People's Assembly is composed of the deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 117. The term of office of the People's Assembly of the province (or municipality directly under central authority) is four years, and that of the People's Assemblies of the city (or district) and county is two years.

Article 118. The local People's Assembly exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to approve the local plan for the development of the national economy;
2. to approve the local budget;
3. to elect or recall the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the People's Committee at the corresponding level;
4. to elect or recall the Chairman of the Administrative Committee at the corresponding level;
5. to elect or recall the judges and people's assessors of the Court at the corresponding level;
6. to annul the inappropriate decisions and directives of the People's Committee at the corresponding level and the People's Assemblies and People's Committees at the lower levels.

Article 119. The local People's Assembly convenes regular and extraordinary sessions.

The regular session is called once or twice a year by the People's Committee at the corresponding level.

The extraordinary session is called when the People's Committee at the corresponding level deems it necessary or at the request of a minimum of one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 120. The local People's Assembly needs more than half of the deputies to meet.

Article 121. The local People's Assembly elects its Chairman.

The Chairman presides over the session.

Article 122. The local People's Assembly adopts decisions.

The decision of the local People's Assembly is announced by the Chairman of the People's Committee at the corresponding level.

Article 123. The People's Committees of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are the local organs of power that function when the People's Assemblies at the corresponding levels are not in session.

Article 124. The local People's Committee is composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members.

The term of office of the local People's Committee is the same as that of the corresponding People's Assembly.

Article 125. The local People's Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to convene the session of the People's Assembly;
2. to do the work for the election of deputies to the People's Assembly;
3. to do the work with the deputies to the People's Assembly;
4. to take measures to put into effect the decisions of the corresponding People's Assembly and the People's Committees at higher levels;
5. to direct the work of the Administrative Committee at the corresponding level;
6. to direct the work of the People's Committees at lower levels;
7. to direct the work of the State institutions, enterprises and social cooperative organizations within the area concerned;
8. to annul the inappropriate decisions and directives of the Administrative Committee at the corresponding level and the People's Committees and Administrative Committees at lower levels, and to suspend the implementation of the inappropriate decisions of the People's Assemblies at lower levels;
9. to appoint or remove the Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the Administrative Committee at the corresponding level.

Article 126. The local People's Committee adopts decisions and issues directives.

Article 127. The local People's Committee is responsible for its work to the corresponding People's Assembly and the People's Committees at higher levels.

Article 128. The Administrative Committees of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are the administrative and executive bodies of the local power organ.

Article 129. The local Administrative Committee consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members.

Article 130. The local Administrative Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

1. to organize and carry out all administrative affairs in the area concerned;
2. to carry out the decisions and directives of the People's Assembly and People's Committee at the corresponding level and of the organs at higher levels;
3. to work out the local plan for the development of the national economy and take measures to carry it out;
4. to compile the local budget and take measures for its execution;
5. to take measures for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the interests of the State and the safeguarding of the rights of citizens in the area concerned;
6. to guide the work of the Administrative Committees at lower levels;
7. to annul inappropriate decisions and directives of the Administrative Committees at lower levels.

Article 131. The local Administrative Committee adopts decisions and issues directives.

Article 132. The local Administrative Committee bears responsibility for its work before the People's Assembly and People's Committee at the corresponding level.

The local Administrative Committee is subject to the higher Administrative Committees and to the Administration Council.

Chapter X
THE COURT AND THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 133. Justice is administered by the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), the People's Court and the Special Court.

Verdict is delivered in the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article 134. The judges and people's assessors of the Central Court are elected by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The judges and people's assessors of the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority) and the People's Court are elected by the People's Assembly at the corresponding level.

The term of office of judges and people's assessors is the same as that of the People's Assembly at the corresponding level.

Article 135. The President and judges of the Special Court are appointed or removed by the Central Court.

The people's assessors of the Special Court are elected by the servicemen and employees at their respective meetings.

Article 136. The Court exercises the following functions:

1. to protect through judicial activities the power of the workers and peasants and the socialist system established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the property of the State and social cooperative organizations, the rights of people as guaranteed by the Constitution and their lives and property against all infringements;
2. to guarantee that all the State institutions, enterprises, social cooperative organizations and citizens strictly observe the State laws and actively struggle against class enemies and all the law-breakers;
3. to execute judgements and findings with regard to property and conduct notarial work.

Article 137. Justice is administered by the court composed of one judge and two people's assessors.

In special cases the number of judges may be three.

Article 138. Cases are heard in public and the accused is guaranteed the right to defence.

Hearings may be closed to the public as stipulated by law.

Article 139. Judicial proceedings are conducted in the Korean language.

Foreigners may use their own languages in court proceedings.

Article 140. In administering justice, the Court is independent, and judicial proceedings are carried out in strict accordance with law.

Article 141. The Central Court is the highest judicial organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central Court supervises the judicial work of all the Courts.

Article 142. The Central Court is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

The Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority) and the People's Court are responsible for their work to their respective People's Assembly.

Article 143. Procuration affairs are conducted by the Central Procurator's Office, Procurator's Offices of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county and Special Procurator's Office.

Article 144. The Procurator's Office exercises the following functions:

1. to supervise if the State laws are properly observed by the State institutions, enterprises, social cooperative organizations and by citizens;
2. to supervise if the decisions and directives of the State organs conform with the Constitution, the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the orders of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the decrees, decisions and directives of the Central People's Committee, the decisions of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and with the decisions and directives of the Administration Council;
3. to expose and institute penal proceedings against the criminals and offenders so as to safeguard the power of the workers and peasants and the socialist system from all sorts of encroachment, and to protect the property of the State and social cooperative organizations and the rights of people as guaranteed by the Constitution and their lives and property.

Article 145. Procuration affairs are conducted under the coordinated leadership of the Central Procurator's Office, and all the Procurator's Offices are subordinated to their higher offices and the Central Procurator's Office.

The procurators are appointed or removed by the Central Procurator's Office.

Article 146. The Central Procurator's Office is responsible for its work to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

Chapter XI
NATIONAL EMBLEM, NATIONAL FLAG AND CAPITAL

Article 147. The national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adorned with the design of a grand hydro-electric power plant under the beaming light of a five-pointed red star, ovally framed with ears of rice bound with a red band bearing the inscription "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Article 148. The national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a broad red stripe in the middle with thin white stripes over and below it and is hemmed in the outermost parts with blue stripes. In the red part of the flag there is a five-pointed red star in a white circle next to the staff.

The ratio of the width to the length is 1:2.

Article 149. The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is Pyongyang.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13014-274289